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LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT to provide more effectually for the Collection of the Duties imposed by Law on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States, and on the Tonnage of Ships or Vessels.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, there shall be established and appointed, districts, ports and officers in manner following, to wit:

The State of New-Hampshire shall be one district, to be called the district of Portsmouth, of which the town of Portsmouth shall be the sole port of entry; and the towns of Newcastle, Dover and Exeter ports of delivery only: but all ships or vessels bound to or from either of the said ports of delivery shall first come to, enter and clear at Portsmouth; and a collector, naval-officer and surveyor for the said district shall be appointed to reside at Portsmouth.

In the State of Massachusetts shall be twenty districts and ports of entry, to wit: Newbury-Port, Gloucester, Salem and Beverly, as one; Marblehead, Boston, and Charlestown, as one; Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Edgartown, New-Bedford, Dighton, York, Biddeford and Pepperelborough, as one; Portland and Falmouth as one; Bath, Wiscasset, Penobscot, Frenchman's Bay, Machias and Passamaquody. To the district of Newbury-Port shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Almsbury, Salisbury and Haverhill, which shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval-officer, and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Newbury-Port. To the district of Gloucester shall be annexed the town of Manchester, as a port of delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Gloucester. To the district of Salem and Beverly shall be annexed the towns or landing places of Danvers and Ipswich, as ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval-officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Salem, and a surveyor to reside at each of the towns of Beverly and Ipswich. To the district of Marblehead shall be annexed the town of Lynn, as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Marblehead. To the district of Boston and Charlestown shall be annexed the towns or landing places of Medford, Cohasset and Hingham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval-officer and surveyor shall be appointed to reside at Boston. To the district of Plymouth shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Scituate, Duxbury and Kingston, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Plymouth. To the district of Barnstable shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Sandwich, Falmouth, Harwich, Wellfleet, Provincetown, and Chatham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Barnstable. To the district of Nantucket the port of Sherburne shall be the sole port of entry and delivery within the same, and a collector shall be appointed to reside at Sherburne. In the district of Edgartown a collector shall be appointed to reside at Edgartown. To the district of New-Bedford shall be annexed West-Port, Rochester and Wareham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at New-Bedford. To the district of Dighton shall be annexed Swanzey and Freetown, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Dighton. To the district of York shall be annexed Kittery and Berwick, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at York. To the district of Biddeford and Pepperelborough shall be annexed Scarborough, Wells, Kennebunk and Cape Porpoise, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Biddeford. To the district of Portland and Falmouth shall be annexed North-Yarmouth and Brunswick, as ports of delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed for the district, to reside at Portland. To the district of Bath shall be annexed Hollowell, Pittstown and Topsham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Bath. To the district of Wiscasset shall be annexed Bristol, Boothbay, Warren, Thomaston and Waldoborough, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Wiscasset. To the district of Penobscot shall be annexed Frankfort, Sedgwick Point and Deer-Island, as ports of Delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Penobscot. To the district of Frenchman's Bay shall be annexed Union-River, as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Frenchman's Bay. For each of the districts of Machias and Passamaquody shall be appointed a collector to reside at the said ports of Machias and Passamaquody, respectively. The district of Newburyport shall include all the waters and shores from the State of New-Hampshire, to the north line of Ipswich. The district of Glocester shall include all the waters and shores in the towns of Glocester and Manchester. The district of Salem and Beverly shall include all the shores and waters within the towns of Ipswich, Beverly, Salem and Danvers. The district of Marblehead shall include all the waters and shores within the towns of Marblehead and Lynn. The district of Boston and Charlestown shall include all the waters and shores within the counties of Middlesex and Suffolk. The district of Plymouth shall include all the waters and shores within the county of Plymouth, excepting the towns of Wareham and Rochester.

The district of Barnstable shall include all the shores and waters within the county of Barnstable. The district of Nantucket shall include the island of Nantucket. The district of Edgartown shall include all the waters and shores within the county of Duke's County. The district of New-Bedford, shall include all the waters and shores within the towns of New-Bedford, Dartmouth, Westport, Rochester and Wareham, together with all the islands within the county of Bristol. The district of Dighton shall include all the waters and shores on Taunton river, and in the town of Rehoboth; and the collectors of the several districts within that part of the State of Massachusetts eastward of New-Hampshire, shall agree, as soon as may be, upon a divisional line between their respective districts, and transmit the same to the Comptroller of the Treasury; and such districts so agreed upon, shall include all the shores, waters and islands within the same. And in case of disagreement between any of the said collectors, concerning such divisional line, the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine the same.

In the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, there shall be two districts, to wit: the district of Newport, and the district of Providence. The district of Newport shall comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from the west line of the said State all along the sea coast, and northward up the Narraganset bay, as far as the most easterly part of Kinnimicut point at high water mark; and shall include the several towns, harbors, and landing places at Westerly, Charleston, South-Kingstown, North-Kingstown, East-Greenwich, and all that part of Warwick southward of the latitude of said Kinnimicut point; and also the towns, harbors and landing places of Barrington, Warren, Bristol, Tiverton, Little-Compton, and all the towns, harbors and landing places of the island of Rhode-Island, James Town, Prudence, New-Shoreham, and every other the said State and place within the said State southward of the latitude of the said Kinnimicut point. The district of Providence shall comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets within the said State, northward of the latitude of Kinnimicut point. The town of Newport shall be the sole port of entry in the said district of Newport; and a collector, naval-officer and surveyor shall be appointed to reside at the said town of Newport; and North-Kingstown, East-Greenwich, Barrington, Warren, Bristol, and Pawcatuck river in Westerly shall be ports of delivery only; and a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at each of the ports of North-Kingstown, East-Greenwich, Warren, Bristol and Pawcatuck river, and the surveyor to reside at Warren shall be surveyor for the port of Barrington. The town of Providence shall be the sole port of entry in the said district of Providence, and Patuxet in the same district shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector, naval-officer and surveyor shall be appointed to reside at Providence, and a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at Patuxet.

In the State of Connecticut shall be three districts, to wit: New-London, New-Haven, and Fairfield. The district of New-London shall extend from the east line of the said State of Connecticut, to the west line of the town of Killingsworth, and north to the south line of the State of Massachusetts; and shall also include the several towns or landing places of Norwich, Stonington, Groton, Lyme, Saybrook, Haddam, East Haddam, Middletown, Chatham, Weathersfield, Glastenbury, Hartford, East-Hartford, Windsor, East-Windsor, and Killingsworth, as ports of delivery only; New-London to be the sole port of entry; and a collector and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at New-London; and a surveyor to reside at each of the ports of Stonington and Middletown. The district of New-Haven shall extend from the west line of the district of New-London westerly to Ousatumnick river; to which shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Guildford, Branford, Milford and Derby, as ports of delivery only; New-Haven to be the sole port of entry; and a collector and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at New-Haven. The district of Fairfield shall include all the ports and places in the said State of Connecticut west of the district of New-Haven; to which shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Norwalk, Stratford, Stamford and Greenwich, as ports of delivery only; Fairfield to be the sole port of entry; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Fairfield. And New-London, New-Haven, and Fairfield, shall severally be ports of entry.

In the State of New-York shall be two districts, to wit: Sagg-Harbor on Nassau or Long-Island, and the city of New-York, each of which shall be a port of entry. The district of Sagg-Harbor shall include all bays, harbors, rivers and shores within the two points of land which are called Oyster Pond Point, and Montauk Point; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Sagg-Harbor, which shall be the only place of delivery in the said district. The district of the city of New-York shall include such part of the coasts, rivers, bays and harbors of the said State, not included in the district of Sagg-Harbor; and moreover the several towns or landing places of New-Windsor, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, city of Hudson, Kinderhook, and Albany, as ports of delivery only; and a naval-officer, collector and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at the city of New-York; also two surveyors, one to reside at the city of Albany, and the other at the city of Hudson; and all ships or vessels bound to or from any port of delivery within the last named district, shall be obliged to come to, and enter or clear out at the city of New-York.

In the State of New-Jersey shall be four districts, to wit: Perth-Amboy, Burlington, Bridgetown, and Great Egg-Harbor, which shall severally be ports of entry. The district of Perth-Amboy shall comprehend all that part of the State of New-Jersey, known by the name of East New-Jersey (that part excepted which is hereafter included in the district of Burlington) together with all the waters thereof heretofore within the jurisdiction of the said State; in which district the towns or landing places of New-Brunswick, Middletown-Point, Elizabeth-Town, and Newark, shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Perth-Amboy. The district of Burlington shall comprehend that part of the said State known by the name of West New-Jersey, which lies to the eastward and northward of the county of Glocester, with all the waters thereof heretofore within the jurisdiction of the said State, including the river and inlet of Little Egg-Harbor, with the waters emptying into the same, and the sea-coast, sound, inlets and harbors thereof from Barnegat inlet to Brigantine inlets, in which district the landing places of Lamberton and Little Egg-Harbor shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector shall be appointed for the district, to reside at Burlington, and a surveyor at Little Egg-Harbor. The district of Bridgetown shall comprehend the counties of Glocester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape-May (such part of the counties of Glocester and Cape-May as shall be herein after included in the district of Great Egg-Harbor, excepted) and all the waters thereof heretofore within the jurisdiction of the said State; and the town of Salem and Port Elizabeth, on Maurice river, shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector shall be appointed to reside at Bridgetown. The district of Great Egg-Harbor shall comprehend the river of Great Egg-Harbor, together with all the inlets, bays, sound, rivers and creeks, along the sea coast from Brigantine inlet to Cape-May; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at Somers's Point, on the said river of Great Egg-Harbor.

The state of Pennsylvania shall be one district, and Philadelphia shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the same; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed to reside at the said port of Philadelphia.

The state of Delaware shall be one district, and the borough of Wilmington shall be the port of entry, to which shall be annexed Newcastle and Port Penn, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at the said port of Wilmington.

In the state of Maryland shall be nine districts, to wit: Baltimore, Chester, Oxford, Vienna, Snowhill, Annapolis, Nottingham Cedar-Point, and George-Town. The district of Baltimore shall include Patapsco, Susquehannah, and Elk-rivers, and all the waters and shores on the west side of Chesapeake-Bay, from the mouth of Magetty-river to the south side of Elk river, inclusive, in which Havre de Grace and Elkon shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor shall be appointed for the said district, to reside at the town of Baltimore, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Chester shall include Chester river, and all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake-Bay, from the south side of Elk-river to the north side of the Eastern-Bay, and Wye river inclusive; in which Georgetown on Sassafras river, shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Chester, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Oxford shall include all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake-Bay, from the north side of Wye river and the Eastern Bay, to the south side of Great Choptank river inclusive; and Cambridge shall be a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Oxford, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Vienna shall include all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake-Bay, from the south side of Great Choptank-river, to the south side of Hooper's Streight, Hayne's Point and Wicomico river inclusive; and Salisbury shall be the port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Vienna, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Snowhill shall include all the waters and shores on the sea coast, from the north line of Virginia, to the south line of Delaware, together with all the waters and shores on the eastern side of Chesapeake-Bay, from the south side of Wicomico river, to the south side of Pocomoke river, inclusive, so far as the jurisdicton of the said state of Maryland extends; to which Sinnipuxtent shall be a port of delivery for West-India produce only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Snowhill, which shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Annapolis shall include Magetty river, and all the waters and shores from thence to Drum-Point, on Patuxent river; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Annapolis, which shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the same. The district of Nottingham shall include all the waters and shores on the west side of Chesapeake-Bay, to Drum-Point, on the river Patuxent, together with the said river, and all the navigable waters emptying into the same, to which Benedict, Lower Malborough, Town Creek and Sylvey's Landing, shall be annexed as ports of delivery only; a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Nottingham, and a surveyor at Town Creek; and Nottingham shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Cedar-Point shall include all the waters of Potowmack within the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland, from Point-look-out to Pomonky creek, inclusive; to which Nanjomy, Saint Mary's and Lewellensburg, shall be annexed as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Cedar-Point; also a surveyor to reside at each of the ports of Saint Mary's and Lewellensburg; and Cedar-Point shall be the sole port of entry. The district of Georgetown shall include all the waters and shores from Pomonky creek on the north side of Potowmack river, to the head of the navigable waters of the said river within the jurisdiction of the state of Maryland; to which Digges's landing and Carrollsburg shall be annexed as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Georgetown, which shall be the sole port of entry.

In the state of Virginia shall be twelve districts, to wit; Hampton as one port; Norfolk and Portsmouth as one port; Bermuda Hundred and City Point as one port; Yorktown, Tappahannock, Yeocomico river, including Kinsale, Dumfries, including Newport, Alexandria, Foley-Landing, Cherrystone, South Quay and Louisville. The authority of the officers at Hampton shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets, between the south side of the mouth of York river, along the west shore of Chesapeake-bay to Hampton, and thence up James river to the west side of Chickahominy river; and a collector shall be appointed to reside at Hampton, which shall be the sole port of entry. To the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth shall be anexed Suffolk and Smithfield as ports of delivery only; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays harbors, and inlets comprehended within a line drawn from Cape Henry to the mouth of James river, and thence up James river to Jordan's point, and up Elizabeth-river to the highest tide water thereof; and Norfolk and Portsmouth shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed to reside at Norfolk; also a surveyor to reside at each of the ports of Suffolk and Smithfield. To the district of Bermuda Hundred or City Point, shall be annexed Richmond, Petersburg, and Manchester, as ports of delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed to reside at Bermuda Hundred or City Point, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for Petersburg to reside thereat, and a surveyor for Richmond and Manchester to reside at Richmond; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets, comprehended between Jordan's point and the highest tide water on James and Appamattox rivers. To the district of Yorktown shall be annexed West-point and Cumberland as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Yorktown, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for the two ports of delivery, to reside at West-point; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlents, comprehended between the point forming the south shore of the mouth of Rappahannock river, and the point forming the south shore of the mouth of York river, and thence up the said river to West-point, and thence up Pamunkey and Mattapony rivers to the highest navigable waters thereof. To the district of Tappahannock shall be annexed Urbanna, Port-Royal, and Fredericks-

ricksburg (including Falmouth) as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at Tappahannock, which shall be the sole port of entry; also a surveyor for each of the ports of Urbanna, Port-Royal, and Fredericksburg; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets, comprehended between Smith's point, at the mouth of Potowmack river, and the point forming the south shore of the mouth of Rappahannock river, and thence up the last mentioned river to the highest tide water thereof. The district of Yeocomico river including Kinsale, shall extend from Smith's point on the south side of Potowmack river, to Boyd's hole on the same river, including all the waters, shores, bays, rivers, crecks, harbors and inlets along the south shore of Potowmack river to Boyd's hole aforesaid; and Yeocomico including Kinsale, shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector shall be appointed to reside on Yeocomico river. The district of Dumfries including Newport, shall extend from Boyd's hole to Cockpit-point on the south side of Potowmack river; and a collector shall be appointed to reside at Dumfries, which shall be the sole port of entry; and the authority of the officers of this district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets comprehended between Boyd's hole and Cockpit-point aforesaid. For the district of Alexandria shall be appointed a collector and surveyor, to reside at Alexandria, which shall be the sole port of entry; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets on the south side of the river Potowmack, from the last mentioned Cockpit-point to the highest tide water of the said river. For the district of Folley landing shall be appointed a collector, who shall reside at Accomack court house, and whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets of the county, of Accomack. For the district of Cherrystone shall be appointed a collector to reside at Cherrystone, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets comprehended within Northampton county. For the district of South Quay a collector shall be appointed to reside thereat, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors and inlets in that part of Virginia, comprehended within the limits of the said state. For the district of Louisville a collector shall be appointed to reside thereat, whose authority shall extend over all the waters, shores and inlets included between the rapids and the mouth of the Ohio river on the south side thereof.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE (LONDON) *POLITICAL MAGAZINE.*

CHARACTER OF DR. FRANKLIN.

FEW men have gained universal celebrity from such an origin. The principal conductor of the American Revolution, had been a journeyman Printer in Philadelphia. Such are the destinations of that Providence, which has ordained the production of an oak from an acorn.

Dr. Franklin came to London in 1726. The love of science can be traced from this early period, though he appeared here in the line of his business. He had procured letters to, and was well received by Mr. Folkes, afterwards President of the Royal Society, and through him knew Dr. Clark. He was not, however, gratified with a sight of his friend, which he often lamented, and which he had labored to obtain: great age and increasing infirmities prevented an introduction to Sir I. Newton.

Of his origin he made no secret. In a conversation at Paris, in company with the Compte D'Aranda, and the Duke de la Rochefoucalt, he replied to an Irish Gentleman, who had asked him some questions about America, and particularly about the state of the paper manufactory there, few men can give you more information on that subject than myself, for I was originally in the printing trade.

The principles and qualities of Electricity were scarcely known in the last age. The Electric Fluid was barely mentioned at the end of Newton's opticks. It was reserved for Mr. Franklin to investigate its properties, and of that branch of science he may be considered as the father. Theory was advanced to practice and utility, by the invention of the *Conductor*.

Nor were his observations confined to this science. There were few subjects of common utility, upon which he did not comment; none which he did not improve and illustrate; of which his advice to Servants; to Tradesmen; to Settlers in America; on the cure of Smoaky Chimnies; Rules for Clubs and for Conversation; Maxims to convert a Great into a small Empire, written with the caustic spirit of Swift, abundantly prove. To be generally useful, that he might be universally celebrated, seemed to be his ruling principle.

The memories of the aged are now supposed to be retentive. The truth, however, seems to be, that the tablet of the memory becomes callous at a certain period, nor is it susceptible of new impressions, and particularly of verbal knowledge. Franklin was an exception to this rule: he acquired French after seventy; he spoke fluently and even scientifically in that language.

In society he was sententious, but not fluent, a listner rather than a talker, an informing, rather than a pleasing companion; impatient of interruption, he often mentioned the custom of the Indians, who always remain silent some time before they give an answer to a question, which they have heard attentively, unlike some of the politest societies in Europe, where a sentence can scarcely be finished without an interruption.

It is a testimony to truth, and bare justice to his memory, that he used his utmost endeavors to prevent a breach between England and America. His Parliamentary examination in 1766—all his conversations till 1775, had the same benign tendency—Had his councils been followed he would have proved a friend indeed to this country. From the period of the well known abuse before the Council, he entertained a most ardent resentment, too often the excrescence of great minds. Politeness and moderation could not restrain the most pointed and bitter sarcasms against the conduct of England in mixed companies; and it is remarkable, that when the ship in which he sailed last to America had touched at Portsmouth, he was requested to refresh himself on shore; but he declined it, saying he was resolved never more to set his foot upon English ground.

The testimonies of Franklin's merit were conceived in the highest strain of penegyrick: In the year 1777, Lord Chatham adverted, in a remarkable speech, to his forcible arguments against the war, and to the sagacious advice of the American Newton.

Upon his reception in the French Academy, D. Alembert, the friend and correspondent of Frederick the Great, welcomed him with that well known line which revived the boldness and the sublimity of Lucan.

' Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.'

The Congress of America have enjoined a general mourning, and the public gratitude has celebrated his obsequies; science shall hereafter record the name of Franklin in the truest registers of fame.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

A LETTER was read from M. Necker to the Assembly, informing them, that the republic of Geneva had supplied the territory of Gex, (which was in great want) with 1400 quintals of corn, on condition of having the same quantity returned them a few months after the harvest.

M. *Necker* added, that the Genevois had taken that opportunity of renewing their offer of a patriotic donation to the state. This generous proposal of a neighboring state, the ally of France, was warmly applauded, and ordered to be recorded in the minutes. Some other offers of a similar nature were afterwards made by some individuals in the canton of Berne

M. *Nouriſſart*, from the Committee of Finances, moved, that the Assembly should authorise the Caisse d'Escompte to pay into the public treasury thirty millions of notes.

M. *Camus* rose and observed, that altho he did not mean to oppose this motion, he thought that the utmost precaution should be taken that the national treasure should not be improvidently squandered, and that an exact account should be rendered of the expenditure.—This, he observed, had not lately been the case; for the estimate of the expence of the royal household, for the first four months of the present year, was rated at 8,380,000 livres, whereas the sum actually paid had been only 4,500,000 livres. He then stated several similar instances, and remarked upon the impropriety of allowing the annual accounts to lie over unsettled for so long a period, as from the year 1775, to 1783. He cited the example of Lewis XIV, who, at the end of every month, audited, with his own hand, M. *Colbert's* account of the finances. He concluded his speech by proposing a plan of a decree to authorise the Caisse d' Escompte to pay in the sum moved for to the Royal Treasury, and to effect several other purposes of economical regulations.

M. *de Cantelar* then rose, and entered into a vindication of the conduct of the Committee of Finances, and M. *Necker*. He said their labors had been immense—and that in a little time they would be at an end.

The Abbe Maury then rose, and uttered the most bitter complaints against M. *Necker*, for not complying with his requisition of producing the three accounts he had called for, viz. The expence—the receipt—the public debt. He said, although the Minister had not had time to produce these accounts, he had found time to write pamphlets against *him*. After the Abbe had vented his ill-humour in a number of satirical observations upon the Minister, he, all at once, surprised and alarmed the Assembly, by advancing a very heinous charge against him. He asserted that M. Necker had made a concealment of 600 millions of livres. It was supposed that the Abbe would hardly have brought forward an accusation of this nature without some ground, the Assembly were of course considerably agitated. The Abbe in the mean time went on, and condemned in very pointed terms the statements on the finances lately submitted by M. Necker to the Assembly. He was equally severe upon those published by M. Necker's two immediate predecessors, M. de Calonne, and the Archbishop of Sens, all of which he asserted to be false, and abounding in omissions and errors.

M. Regnault rose, and moved that the memoir and discourse the Abbe had just delivered, should be printed for the use of the members. This motion passed unanimously. The Abbe was then desired to depositi his discourse at the table.—This he refused, and finding that this request was likely to be insisted on, he made a precipitate retreat from the Hall, and the Assembly recalled their order for printing it, and decreed that the Caisse D'Escompte should pay into the public Treasury 30 millions of their notes.

M. Bouche read a letter from Avignon, by which it appeared, that the people had compleatly annihilated Papal tyranny and superstition in that country. The Ecclesiastics kept their hold as long as possible, but were at last compelled to yield; and had it not been for the efforts of the National Guards, some of the most obnoxious would have been hanged. The people were in the greatest joy at being re-united to France, and most of the Aristocratics having left the country, peace and tranquility universally prevailed.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

M. *Voulland* rose, and gave a most melancholy relation of some late tumults in the city of Nismes. In this city the Aristocratics have a strong party, which they have been at pains to strengthen by every possible means. On the 13th inst. the dragoons, who had refused to associate with the regiment of Guienne, for the safeguard of the city, appeared in the streets with white cockades in their hats. This conduct gave rise to a tumult. They were insulted in all parts of the city, and M. Boudon lost his life. On the day following, the patriots shut themselves up in the fort, and being besieged by the dragoons, the place was taken by storm, and a hundred persons perished in the assault. In another part of the city a similar scene of bloodshed took place between the patriots and their adversaries, and among the slain were found a number of *Capuchins*. It is strongly suspected that this horrid massacre had been previously meditated, the greatest part of the officers of the dragoons having been provided with double charges of powder and shot, above the usual allowance. It is also suspected that the Municipal officers were engaged. Two of these are apprehended, and the other has made his escape. The Assembly, in consequence of this relation, immediately passed a decree, investing the King with authority to continue the powers of the commissaries for the establishment of the administrative Assemblies of the department of Gar, and to charge them to do their utmost to maintain peace and good order in the city, and to call in the assistance of the National Militia, and other military corps if necessary, and declaring the Municipality of Nismes deprived for a time of that part of their functions.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

A celebrated artist having presented to the Assembly a fine bust of M. Rousseau; it was immediately placed opposite to where those of Franklin and Washington were intended to be fixed. The resemblance is striking, and strongly expressive of the genius and misfortunes of that great man.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

The business of moment this day in the Assembly, was a debate on the provision to be *settled* on the dignified Clergy now existing.—Mr Thouret proposed a plan of a decree on a somewhat larger scale than that of the Committee:—The following articles were ultimately decreed.

Art. I. From the first of January, 1790, the provision to Archbishops and Bishops now existing shall be as follows, viz. Those whose revenues do not exceed 12,000 livres, shall remain as they are.

II. Those whose revenues exceed that sum to a certain extent, shall enjoy 15,000 livres; but the maximum is fixed at 30,000 livres, the Archbishop of Paris only accepted, who shall have 75,000 livres.

III. The Aarchbishops and Bishops shall continue, as usual, to enjoy the possession of their houses and gardens, situated in their Episcopal City or Suburbs.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.

"The National Assembly, considering that the sale of the National Domains is the best method of extinguishing a great part of the Public Debt, of giving life to industry and agriculture, of increasing the general mass of National wealth, by the division of property into many parts, a mode tending much to public improvement by the facility it gives to private citizens to become proprietors thereof, *Decree*, That all the National Domains, of which the enjoyment has not been reserved to the King, shall, with the exception of Forests, be alienated by virtue of, and conformity to the regulations of the present Decree."

The late Decree in favor of the Conquerors of the Bastile having given rise to some jealousies in Paris, a deputation from 863 of those heroes appeared at the bar, to make a voluntary sacrifice of the Decree in their favour, in order to preserve the peace of the city. This was accepted.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

The Assembly were informed, by a letter from M. Necker, that the Republic of Geneva had made offer to supply the territory of Gex, which was reduced to extreme scarcity, with a quantity of grain, and, at the same time, had generously renewed their proposal of a patriotic contribution.

M. Houdon, a celebrated artist, presented to the Assembly the busts of Washington and Franklin.

The Members were much pleased with this mark of his respect, and appointed the President to express to him their satisfaction.

BERLIN, June 19.

THE King of Hungary is said to have declared, that he is ready to return all the places taken from the Turks to them again, provided he is not deprived of a village of his own hereditary poſſeſſions. His Majeſty has no objection (if Poland approves of it) that Dantzic, Thorn, Poſen, &c. with their diſtricts, ſhould be ceded to Pruſſia, provided it did not put him (the King of Hungary) to any expence.

This declaration, it is eaſy to believe, comes upon our court rather unawares, particularly as the Porte is perfectly ſatisfied with the above propoſals of the Hungarian Monarch, and declines our mediation, by which the Grand Signior was to have given up Belgrade. This, together with the offer of Ruſſia to return every thing they have taken back again to the Porte, except the Crimea, makes it eaſy to foreſee that the Congreſs, which is to open the 21ſt, will find many matters of importance to diſcuſs, and many different intereſts to conciliate.

LONDON, June 11.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 6.

"Thurſday laſt being the feſtival called the Feêdieu, the King, Queen and National Aſſembly, went in proceſſion, on foot, from the Thuilleries to the church of St. Germain Auxerrois. Great numbers of the National Guard were under arms upon the occaſion, and the concourſe of ſpectators was unuſually great. The people expreſſed their pleaſure and loyalty by loud cries of *Long live the King*. Thoſe of *Long live the Queen* were ſomewhat fainter, while the acclamations in honor of the Marquis de la Fayette, were perhaps greater than either. This Commandant of the National Guards is highly eſteemed by the Pariſians, and he deſerves to be ſo, as no doubt the tranquility of the city is much owing to his judicious exertions—For theſe ten days paſt a perfect calm has reigned at Paris; but the Provinces are far from being equally quiet. In le Charolois, a number of levellers have endeavored to eſtabliſh an agrarian law, and when the accounts came away, had already began to mark out the landed property. At Lyons the populace have hung a young man who was detected picking pockets, with the handkerchiefs he had juſt before ſtolen. At Nantz, in Brittany, there has alſo been a tumult, in which ſeveral perſons were killed and wounded:—And at Bayonne, three of the National Guard have been aſſaſſinated by an officer of the regiment of Angoumais, whoſe trial is now going on. However, it is hoped, that this fermentation will gradually ſubſide, the body of the nation being ſtrenuous in the ſupport of the National Aſſembly, as appears from the meeting of 49,000 delegates of the National Aſſembly at Lyons, on the 30th of May, who repreſented five hundred thouſand, and ſwore to *die or to be free*. There have been ſimilar meetings, tho in ſmaller numbers, at Dejon, Auxerre, &c. Nevertheleſs, there is ſtill a very conſiderable number of enemies of the revolution called Ariſtocratics; many more indeed, than there were in the firſt moment of enthuſiaſm, that overturned the old government. This I conceive, may be attributed to ſeveral reaſons.—Many begin to feel and repent the ſacrifices they made in the momentary fervor of patriotiſm; many others who offered to make them, are diſappointed by thoſe offers being accepted. All thoſe who wiſh to ſtrengthen equivocal titles to nobility are ariſtocratics; and all who deſire to find an excuſe for not ſubſcribing to the patriotic contribution, proffer themſelves ſo whether they are or not. It is the number of theſe perſons that contributes to ſpread through Europe the loud cries againſt the meaſures of the National Aſſembly, and to make the world believe, that the preſent ills by which France is afflicted proceed from their operations, rather than from the former vicious form of government, though upon a fair enquiry it ſhould ſeem that the contrary is the caſe

"There is a noble paſſage in M. Necker's late memorial to the National Aſſembly, that may merit the attention of the makers of penal laws, and of juries who decide on life and death.—"Who," ſays he, "ſhall *dare* to determine the value of the life of a ſingle man who falls a victim to injuſtice?—In ſuch calculations there are no known rules to go by, nor do I know that man upon earth who has a right to lay them down."

Lord Mansfield, in his decay, feels the gradations without any acuteneſs of pain. Lady Stormont, with an affection that is exemplary, omits not for a day that conſolation and comfort which her company can give him—She drives her own phæton daily to Caen Wood, to enjoy as long as poſſible the ſight of ſo venerable a relation.

The King of Hungary is in private life a moſt amiable character.—He is fond of his children, and ſuperintends in perſon their education.

The following inſtance is given of his good ſenſe and generoſity:—On his arrival at Vienna, he cauſed a liſt to be made out of thoſe who were detained in the priſons of that city. Not content with reſtoring their liberty, he gave them alſo a ſupply of money. "It is not enough, ſaid he, that we make them free, we muſt take care that they may not become again burdenſome to ſociety or be obliged from want to commit crimes."

A ſhort time ſince a journeyman carpenter in the Borough ſold a woman that he had cohabited with for five years to a brother chip for half a guinea and a gallon of porter. The man ſet off with his purchaſe, which turned out to be a very fortunate one, as the woman a few days after had a legacy left her of 1500l. by a deceaſed relation in Shropſhire. They were married laſt Tueſday.

ANNAPOLIS, September 2.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, of the 29th of June.

"The crop of wheat in this kingdom proves the beſt and moſt abundant one we have had for many years; the ſame in Spain, and all over Italy.

"Peace is likely to be laſting, as the advices from Spain mention matters to be ſettled with Great-Britain."

ELIZABETH TOWN, September 8.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleaſed to appoint, Robert Morris, Judge for the diſtrict of New-Jerſey, in the place of the Hon David Brearly, deceaſed.

BOSTON, September 4.

Mr. JOB COMSTOCK, we are told, is choſen a Federal Repreſentative for Rhode-Iſland.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.

The Preſident of the United States, during his ſhort ſtay in this City, received every mark of reſpect, attention, and affection to his perſon, which the public or individuals could demonſtrate: Of the latter, we cannot omit mentioning an elegant *Fête Champêtre* that was given to this illuſtrious perſonage, his amiable conſort and family, on Saturday laſt, on the banks of the *Schuylkill*, in the highly improved grounds of Meſſrs. Gray, by a number of reſpectable private citizens.—The company, amounting to near two hundred, ladies and gentlemen, aſſembled about two o'clock, and at three ſat down to a ſumptuous and ſplendid cold collation in which, (tho' only 24 hours were given for the preparations,) all viands and fruits of the ſeaſon were aſſembled, and elegantly arranged. A band of muſic played during the repaſt, and at the cloſe, ſeveral excellent ſongs were ſung, and the following toaſts were drank.

1. The United States.
2. Liberty and good government, to the French Nation.
3. Nations in alliance with the United States.
4. May the people of the United States, be as ſenſible of the perfection of their preſent Conſtitution as they were of the defects of their former one.
5. The ſtate of Pennſylvania, and proſperity to its new form of government.
6. Few Laws, well executed.
7. May the Patriot be always blended in the Character of the Hero.
8. The Vice-Preſident and other officers of the Union.
9. The Fair, and the Brave.
10. May the ſingle be married, and the married happy.
11. Population, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.
12. The arts, and ſciences.

The Preſident and the ladies then withdrew; when the following toaſt was drank with loud plaudits.

13. The ILLUSTRIOUS TRAVELLERS!

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 11.

By the late regulations and decrees of the National Aſſembly, clergymen are obliged to reſide in their reſpective pariſhes—whether Biſhops, Vicars, Rectors, Deans or Prieſts; this law of reſidence is calculated to remedy one of the greateſt abuſes ever impoſed on mankind; that the people ſhould be taxed for the ſupport of perſons they never ſaw or derived any inſtruction from, is an outrage on common ſenſe; the abolition of tythes completes this enlightened innovation and reformation of Church polity in France.

Nothing can more ſtrongly mark the eligible ſtate of ſociety in the United States, then the ſmall number of criminal cauſes that are brought for trial before the courts of judicature. When this country is brought into compariſon with Great Britain, there is perhaps no circumſtance which ſhews the relative character of the two countries in a ſtronger light, than the number of criminals that are executed in each. If in that country there are, for example, ten times as many executions according to the number of inhabitants, as in this, may it, or may it not, be inferred, that the ſtate of ſociety is ten times more depraved there than here?

It muſt afford pleaſure, to every friend of the real proſperity of this city, to obſerve the great improvements which are taking place in the ſtreets and buildings. The new pavements in many of the ſtreets add eſſentially both to their convenience and elegance. And it appears almoſt incredible, to a perſon who has been ſix years abſent from the city, and now returns, to find the numerous buildings that have been erected in various parts of the city; and the valuable repairs on the wharves and public buildings. Theſe circumſtances denote the proſperity of individuals, as well as the public-ſpirited ardor of thoſe gentlemen who have the management of the public affairs appertaining to this city. In ſhort, the difference between the general appearance now, and ſix years paſt, excite the higheſt admiration in all who ſtrictly notice it.

☞ *CAUTION.*

THE Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth ſections of the Act of the laſt ſeſſions of Congreſs, entitled "An Act to provide "more effectually for the collection of the Duties impoſed by "Law on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into the "United States, and on the Tonnage of Ships or Veſſels," reſpecting MANIFESTO's, call for the *particular attention* of owners and maſters of veſſels.

It will readily occur, that when the boats, for the protection of the revenue, mentioned in the ſame Act, ſhall have been prepared, (which it is to be preſumed will be in the courſe of the preſent year) the ſtrict execution of the regulations, contained in thoſe ſections, will be indiſpenſable.

DEATHS.

At the Iſle of France, (India) Capt. WILLIAM PIGNERON, of Newport.

At Rooſegill, (Virginia) RALPH WORMLY, Eſq. aged 75 years; At Stratford, in the ſame ſtate, Mrs. MATILDA LEE, wife of Col. Henry Lee.

At Kent Iſland, (Maryland) Miſs NANCY GIST, daughter of Mr. Joſiah Giſt.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12/10.
INDENTS 7/2. a 7/3
STATE SECURITIES 8/.

CAUSE OF THE DIVERSITY OF MANKIND.

IN ev'ry ſoul, 'tis ſaid, are ſeen the riſe
And ſeeds of ev'ry virtue, ev'ry vice:
The careful man, ſay they, ſurvey's his lot;
Dreſſes and cultivates his little ſpot;
Watches each virtuous tendril as it ſhoots,
Plucks up the hurtful brier by the roots;
This, quoth the idle one, is ſcarce fair play,
Nature, heav'n's proxy, ought to have her way.
Mark then th' event, one's culture bringeth forth
The vulgar man, t'other's the man of worth.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW-YORK.

Brig Recovery, Iriſh, Cape-Francois, 16 days.
Aurora, Tweed, Halifax, 12.
Rambler, Mulholland, Madeira, 42.
William, Reading, Cape de Verds, 42
Sloop (N. Y.) Packet, Corvin, Philadelphia, 4.

PRIZES
IN THE NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

Prizes of 4l. drawn on Thurſday Sept. 2.

No.								
209	3191	6422	9651	12636	14804	17601	842
384	618	849	012	285	735	226	20 602
336	407	715	893	431	616	287	402
809	451	785	551	731	125	716	468
05[illegible]	254	034	993	712	129	619	376
249	434	902	939	841	674	281	085
620	553	171	587	837	15991	921	928
050	728	7829	133	821	016	524	825
739	717	276	636	985	480	168	008
011	4555	209	10638	953	892	989	711
457	952	352	815	984	902	253	047
376	884	687	805	185	540	536	21245
1939	721	490	184	692	256	414	066
869	394	406	384	738	080	18082	341
554	722	175	756	628	491	109	614
085	226	518	256	111	346	021	916
992	331	937	688	13851	16945	319	184
512	403	126	816	272	483	553	003
558	238	657	166	239	202	663	045
989	402	260	748	852	853	510	574
998	5056	420	646	605	565	388	664
551	939	070	649	416	528	064	110
2617	500	8432	640	395	792	762	716
962	909	213	819	332	109	19495	696
695	545	250	11005	860	334	473	628
284	178	713	374	135	987	280	685
609	577	184	493	642	297	907	812
907	902	984	308	253	045	976	520
363	040	530	355	308	063	855	578
865	815	572	448	359	768	188	734
197	866	036	969	470	943	216	639
732	662	755	223	14608	302	497	689
465	335	9521	193	358	706	987	559
413	931	498	377	843	787	122	563
264	831	239	702	502	384	423	070
277	744	377	422	071	568	047	22122
3819	699	293	466	779	17579	733	809
415	116	367	418	569	378	517	829
276	976	804	12387	680	103	383	959
5 4	6758	771	273	133	648	050	840
22308	23721	23200	23524	23485	24392	24445	24356
754	480	455	153	715	909	036	166
719	693	594	817	475	650	488	131
416	076	629	145	331	877	941	
816	216	301	498	24824	496	522	

Friday.

No.							
3	2297	5896	8083	12218	15060	19754	24889
23	771	273	9691	197	484	550	661
68	351	125	920	141	751	612	252
452	033	6470	137	556	671	109	947
313	918	081	152	091	785	157	652
825	173	596	412	788	500	656	414
558	718	450	952	228	16051	255	469
013	602	518	583	388	274	20255	070
876	706	196	000	675	143	137	501
813	3734	509	224	213	013	236	485
323	883	501	361	517	911	692	642
984	385	452	10145	12643	173	142	
830	708	649	136	620	791	483	
234	830	7677	479	016	681	951	
637	293	177	767	617	780	892	
1044	241	759	825	061	196	474	
958	226	757	817	695	17257	128	
287	713	471	305	634	883	972	
737	687	426	971	008	647	066	
355	907	735	578	633	190	21001	
700	444	910	449	079	735	537	
207	113	380	742	13275	885	209	
949	4310	634	011	960	322	923	
083	979	762	940	079	542	22569	
276	556	306	682	898	973	556	
925	259	587	462	490	467	725	
151	812	825	775	109	963	872	
929	601	8133	820	767	18813	819	
245	342	321	411	819	994	354	
694	938	717	026	993	848	017	
084	693	790	009	14660	803	696	
019	312	472	250	821	241	23324	
543	5554	703	635	394	174	290	
974	314	990	793	291	920	785	
2114	590	114	12465	572	692	547	
731	433	391	900	666	689	701	
206	107	880	023	759	19329	361	
025	327	017	769	150	017	866	
944	676	765	855	15578	159	985	
007	885	995	366	933	931		

Saturday.

No.							
928	5674	10541	13775	15117	20151	23511	
542	695	029	708	16601	643	827	
211	127	722	036	674	113	929	
225	6351	160	14675	030	855	977	
430	018	437	374	17130	691	956	
1050	065	374	131	211	730	704	
2050	7434	11129	372	402	057	24749	
083	214	912	478	18490	888	591	
682	026	965	587	396	411	535	
955	593	966	191	563	21976	054	
671	864	790	403	271	085	347	
233	8313	428	123	19244	999	953	
715	300	12380	013	465	465		
3326	989	354	15056	801	140		
316	528	972	574	350	738		
530	089	458	319	646	22538		
487	9362	308	097	334	741		
066	220	13005	774	116	053		
4880	509	126	356	693	294		
026	874	862	398	406	581		
5458		155	937				

(Concluded.)

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XIX.—CONCLUDED.

Mais l'un et l'autre Guiſe eut eu moins de ſcrupule.
Ces chefs ambitieux d'un peuple trop credule,
Couvrant leurs intérêts de l'intérêt des cieux
Ont conduit dans le piège un peuple furieux.

EAGLE EYED, high ſoul'd ambition, ſeldom miſſes its opportunity. The Guiſes reſolved to profit of a conjuncture ſo advantageous to cement and increaſe their power, by cauſing the fall of their rivals to promote their own elevation, as poiſons are ſometimes, by uncommon ſkill converted into remedies. They entered the King's apartments, without the knowledge of the Queen, affecting with terror to exaggerate the danger; they declared all was reported to be plotted againſt the government, his moſt faithful ſubjects, and his royal perſon. They remonſtrated to him, that the danger was imminent, that the conſpirators were already at the gates of Amboiſe, with forces much more formidable and numerous than had been ſuſpected. Finally they demanded orders, the promptitude and energy of which ſhould be proportioned to the grandeur and proximity of the danger. The King, naturally timid as well as weak, and at this moment forcibly ſtricken with the greatneſs of the danger which threatened him, ordered the Queen, and all his miniſters to be called, to conſult on the means proper to repreſs the impetuoſity of ſo violent a rebellion. Nothing was ſeen on all ſides but ſubjects of terror: Every meaſure that was propoſed appeared hazardous. The Cardinal of Lorrain exhauſted all his artifices and all his eloquence to exaggerate the danger and increaſe the irreſolution. The king incapable of deciding, and of ſuſtaining the weight of government in circumſtances ſo critical, nominated, of his own mere motion, the Duke of Guiſe, his Lieutenant General, with full and compleat authority. He added, that not feeling himſelf adequate to act, he abandoned to the prudence and valor of the Duke, the conduct of his kingdom, and the care of appeaſing the troubles which agitated it.

Catharine, although ſhe felt an indignation at this bold attempt, could not oppoſe it, without an open rupture with the Guiſes, in a moment when the ſafety of the State depended on their union. She perceived the occaſion there was for a Chief, whoſe experience and reputation might take place of the imbecility and irreſolution of the king, as likely to enervate the courage of his own troops, as to increaſe the inſolence of his enemies. Monarchs the moſt abſolute, and even republics the moſt jealous of their liberty, had often conferred the ſupreme authority on a ſimple man, when the greatneſs of dangers had appeared to require a reſource ſo extraordinary. Beſides theſe views, which regarded the preſervation of her ſon and his States, ſhe foreſaw the carnage, which could not fail to be made, and that the hatred of the Princes of the blood, and the enmity of the people would fall neceſſarily on the Duke of Guiſe commanding alone, with an abſolute authority.

The integrity of the Chancellor Olivier, was ſtill an obſtacle; little ſatisfied that an authority ſo unlimited ſhould be granted to a ſubject, he appeared to ſuſpend his judgment. His credit and firmneſs might have prolonged, if not defeated the meaſure. The Queen Mother however determined him, by alledging, that as ſoon as the ſtorm ſhould be diſſipated, they might reſtrain by new edicts and freſh declarations the exceſſive power to be given to the Duke, and confine him within the bounds of duty and reaſon; that it was the intereſt of all, that the effuſion of blood ſhould be done by the ſole orders of the Duke, and that neither the King, his relations, or miniſters, ſhould appear to dip their hands in it. The Chancellor perſuaded by theſe reflections, ſealed the commiſſion, giving to the Duke of Guiſe the title and authority of Lieutenant General of the King, in all the provinces and territories of his obedience, with abſolute power, as well in civil as military affairs.

The Duke as ſoon as he had obtained the dignity and authority which he had always deſired, turned his attention to ſuppreſs the conſpiracy. He made able and ſoldierlike arrangements for defending the caſtle and village of Amboiſe, and ſent out parties of cavalry as well as infantry to attack the inſurgents. A detail of their ſkirmiſhes would be as little intereſting, as it would be to the purpoſe we have in view. La Renaudie fought with a bravery which well became the Proteſtant cauſe, and fell with Pardaillan, his antagoniſt, in the combat—though his ſoldiers collected in haſte, could not ſtand againſt veteran troops.—A Capt. Ligniers, one of the conſpirators, terrified at the greatneſs of the danger, in the moment of execution, or ſtricken with remorſe, or deſirous of making his court, abandoned his accomplices, and galloped by another road to Amboiſe. He detailed to the King and Queen, the quality and number of the conſpirators, the names of their chiefs, and the roads by which they were approaching. The Prince de Conde was immediately put under guard, by order of the king, to hinder him in any manner from favoring the enterprize of the inſurgents, as he had promiſed them. The conſpirators in fine were defeated and diſperſed. Some periſhed in the flames of the houſes to which they fled—others were hanged upon the trees in the neighbourhood, or on the battlements of the caſtle. Multitudes were maſſacred in the neighbourhood of Amboiſe; the loiſe was covered with dead bodies—the blood run in ſtreams in the ſtreet—and the public places were filled with bodies hanging on gallows's. The puniſhment of theſe miſerable men, tormented by the ſoldiers, and butchered by executioners—ſeverities, which the Guiſes, thought neceſſary, became the ſource of carnage, and of rivers of blood, which deluged France for many years in a moſt tragical and deplorable manner.

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE.

AS there are various accounts reſpecting Mr. M'GILLIVRAY, the famous Chief of the Creek Indians, the following ſhort ſketch may be depended on, it being related by one of his old ſchool-fellows:—About the year 1759, Alexander M'Gillivray, then a youth of 10 years of age, was ſent by his father from the Creek nation to this city, and committed to the care of Mr. Farquhar M'Gillivray, a relation of his father's by whom he was placed under the tuition of Mr. George Sheed, who was then, and now is an eminent Engliſh maſter, having acted in that capacity upwards of forty years in this city, with great reputation. He was taught the latin language by Mr. William Henderſon, one of the maſters of the free ſchool, and who was lately one of the Critical Reviewers in London. At the age of 17, Mr. M'Gillivray was ſent to Savannah, and placed in the counting-houſe of General Elbert—he was afterwards ſome time in the houſe of Meſſrs Alexander Ingles and Co. During his apprenticeſhip he was ſo fond of ſtudy that he devoted much more of his time to reading of hiſtory than to the acquiſition of mercantile knowledge. On this repreſentation being made to his father, he was ſent for to the Creek nation, ſince which he has been raiſed to his preſent exalted ſtation, his countrymen, the Creeks, having choſen him their king; and his Catholic Majeſty, having, it is ſaid, promoted him to the rank of a Brigadier General in his ſervice. His letters, which have at different times been made public, plainly evince the ſtrength of his underſtanding—and his general character, as a man of undaunted courage and unblemiſhed integrity, is very generally agreed on by ſuch as have had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) Auguſt 20, 1790.

ADDRESS

OF THE MASTER, WARDENS, *AND* BRETHREN *OF* KING DAVID'S *LODGE.*
TO GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WE the Maſter, Wardens, and Brethren of King David's Lodge, in Newport, Rhode-Iſland, joyfully embrace this opportunity, to *greet* you as a Brother, and to *hail* you welcome to Rhode-Iſland.

We exult in the thought, that as Maſonry has always been patronized by the wiſe, the good, and the great, ſo hath it ſtood, and ever will ſtand, as its fixtures are on the immutable pillars of faith, hope and charity.

With unſpeakable pleaſure, we gratulate you as filling the Preſidential Chair, with the applauſe of a numerous and enlightened people—whilſt at the ſame time, we felicitate ourſelves in the honor done the Brotherhood, by your many exemplary virtues, and emanations of goodneſs proceeding from a heart worthy of poſſeſſing the ancient myſteries of our Craft, being perſuaded that the wiſdom and grace, with which Heaven has endowed you, will ever *ſquare* all your thoughts, words and actions by the eternal laws of honor, equity and truth; ſo as to promote the advancement of all good works, your own happineſs, and that of mankind. Permit us then, illuſtrious Brother, cordially to ſalute you, with *Three* times *Three*, and to add our fervent ſupplications, that the Sovereign Architect of the Univerſe may always en-*compaſs* you with his holy protection.

MOSES SEIXAS, *Maſter*,
HENRY SHERBURNE, } *Committee.*

By Order, WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD, *Sec'ry.*
Newport, Auguſt 17, 1790.

TO THE MASTER, WARDENS *AND* BRETHREN *OF* KING-DAVID'S *LODGE, IN NEWPORT, RHODE-ISLAND.*

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE the welcome which you give me to Rhode-Iſland with pleaſure—and I acknowledge my obligations for the flattering expreſſions of regard contained in your addreſs with grateful ſincerity.—Being perſuaded that a juſt application of the principles on which the Maſonic Fraternity is founded, muſt be promotive of private virtue and public proſperity, I ſhall always be happy to advance the intereſt of the Society, and to be conſidered by them as a deſerving Brother.—My beſt wiſhes, Gentlemen, are offered for your individual happineſs.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PRICE CURRENT.—NEW-YORK.

SEPTEMBER 10—DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits, 5/6.
Antigua Rum, 4/9. *a* 5/.
St. Croix, do. 4/8.
Country, do. 3/3
Molaſſes, 2/8.
Brandy, 7/.
Geneva, 5/6.
Do. in caſes, 30/.
Muſcovado Sugar, 80/. *a* 72/.
Loaf, do. 1/4.
Lump, do. 1/2½.
Pepper, 3/.
Pimento, 1/6.
Coffee, 1/3. 1/4.
Indigo, (Carolina) 3/. *a* 6/.
Do. French, 18/. 10/.
Rice, 26/.
Superfine Flour, 54/.
Common do. 46/.
Rye do. 30/. *a* 28/.
Indian Meal, 18/. 20/.
Rye, 5/. *pr. buſh.*
Wheat, 8/. *a* 9/.
Corn, (Southern) 3/6.
Do. (Northern,) 4/.
Beef, firſt quality, 60/.
Pork, firſt quality, 105/.
Oats, 2/2.
Flax-ſeed, 4/6.
Ship bread per cwt. 21/. 24/.
Country refined bar-iron, } 28l. *a* 30l.
Do. bloomery, 26l.
Swedes do. 45l.
Ruſſia do. 30l.
Pig-iron, 8l 10/. *a* 9l.
German ſteel, 9*d.* per lb.
Nails American, by caſk. } 14*d.*
per. lb. 4*d.* }
Do. do. do. 6*d.* 12*d.*
Do. do. do. 8*d.* 9½*d.*
Do. do. do. 10*d.* }
Do. do. do. 12*d.* }
Do. do. do. 20*d.* } 7½*d. a* 8½*d.*
Do. do. do. 24*d.* }
Pot aſh, per ton, 40l. 10/.
Pearl aſh, 57l.
Bees-wax per lb. 2/2.
Mackarel per barr. 26/. *a* 30/.
Herrings, 18/. 16/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot, } 10*d.*
Dominico, do. 9*d.*
Honduras, do. 7*d.*
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton. 8l.
Do. chipped. 14l.
2 inch white oak plank, per m. } 10l. 10/.
1 inch do. 5l.
2 inch white pine plank, 8l.
1½ inch do. 6l. 10/.
1 inch do. 3l. 10/.
2 inch pitch pine do. 10l.
Do. 22 inch do. 11. 8/.
Cedar 2 inch do. 11. 10/
1½ inch do. 6l. 10/.
1 inch do. 4l.
Pitch pine ſcantling, 3l. 8/.
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles, 11. 10/.
Do. 22 inch do. 1l. 6/.
Do. 18. inch do. 18/
Butt white oak ſtaves, 35/.
Pipe do. do. 9l.
Hogſhead do. do. 6l. 10/.
Do. do. heading, 8l.
Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves, 4l.
Hogſhead red oak do. 5l. 5/.
Do. French do. 5l.
Hogſhead hoops, 4l.
Whiteoak ſquare timber per ſquare foot, } 10*d.*
Red wood, per ton, 18l.
Fuſtick, 10l.
Beaver, per lb. 12/. *a* 16/.
Otter per ſkin, 9/. 32/.
Grey fox, 4/7.
Martin, 4/10.
Racoon, 3/6 *a* 7/6.
Muſkrat, 10*d. a* 14*d.*
Beaver hats, 64/.
Caſtor do. 48/.
Chocolate, 14*d.*
Cocoa. 70/. *a* 80/.
Cotton, 2/.
Tar, pr. bar. 18/.
Pitch, 14/.
Turpentine, 22/. *a* 23/.
Tobacco, James River, 4*d. a* 3½*d.*
Do. York, 4*d. a* 3½*d.*
Do. Rappahanock, 2*d a* 3½*d.*
Do. Maryland, coloured, 5½*d.*
Do. Weſtern-ſhore, 2*d a* 3½*d.*
Lead in pigs, pr cwt. 60/.
Do. bars, 68/.
Do. Shot, 68/.
Red lead, 68/.
White do. dry, 95/.
White do. in oil, 5l. 12/.
Salt-petre hams, 7½*d.*
Spermaceti candles, 3/.
Mould do. 11*d. a* 1/.
Tallow dipt, 9½*d.*
Soap, 5*d. a* 8*d.*
Caſtile ſoap, 9*d. a* 10*d.*
Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb. 15*d.*
Country do. 5*d.* 6*d.*
Butter, 10*d.*
Hyſon tea, 9/.
Sequin do. 6/6.
Bohea do. 2/7.
Ginſeng, 2/. *a* 2/6.
Starch Poland, 8*d.*
Snuff, 2/3.
Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh. } 3/6.
Liverpool do. 2/.
Madeira wine, pr. pipe, } 60l. *a* 90l.
Port, 48l.
Liſbon, pr. gal. 5/
Teneriff, 4/.
Fyall, 3/3.
Spermaceti do, 6l.
Shake-down hhds. 8/6
Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt. 15o.
Nail rods, pr. ton, 34l. 36l.
Lintſeed oil, pr. gal. 4/.
Whale do. pr. barrel, 50 *a* 36.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, preſent the Public with the Firſt Claſs of the *Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Repreſentatives' Chamber*, in Boſton, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head, Court-Street*, and at other places as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } Managers.

Boſton, July 28, 8790.

TO BE LET,

On very low terms—and entered upon immediately, until the firſt of May next.

THAT elegant new TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, in the Bowery-Lane, formerly occupied by ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, deceaſed; it has ſeven Fire Places with a good Cellar under the whole Houſe—a convenient out-Houſe in the rear, with a Coach-Houſe, and Stables; for further particulars enquire of MANGLE MINTHORN.

(2 w. t. f.) *Corporation Dock.*

NOTICE.

☞ *ALL perſons having demands againſt the Houſehold of the PRESIDENT of the United States, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts for ſettlement, at his late Dwelling in* Broad-Way, *before the 15th of September.* Auguſt 31, 1790.